

Corn! Corn! Corn!

Everybody wants Corn—We have enough for Everybody.

Number One Standard

Corn in Cans. One Dozen to a Thousand Dozen at the extremely low price of

75 cents per dozen, or 7 cents per can

Don't go without Corn any longer.

SPAFFORD & COLE.



As a Rule People Like to Talk

But there is no use in

GIVING ADVICE TO

A man who has made up his mind to stick to his own opinion. For the benefit of those who are not just sure as to our ability and facilities for taking care of their wants, we would suggest that they call on us at our

RETAIL YARD

and we will

SHOW THEM

How well equipped we are to furnish them everything they may need in the way of building material.

Yours for more business,

J. H. QUEAL & CO.

CRAVENETTE

We can show you the largest, most complete and up-to-date line of Cravenettes in the city. We have these coats in all shades and patterns. Everyone guaranteed to be absolutely waterproof.

Prices range from \$12.00 up to \$25.00

We also have a complete line of the

FAMOUS CRAWFORD SHOES

In all the latest styles. All sizes and widths. Prices from \$2.00 to \$5.00

All tailoring goods will be sold by the yard at cost.

H. ZANDER.

HARDWARE!

JUST because we advertised seasonable goods in their season, one must not overlook the fact that we sell Hardware all the year round. Whenever you want a Lock, Hook, Hand or Spring, or any of the thousand and one things in the Hardware line, remember this is the place to come for it. Everything in Hardware, Cutlery Stoves Etc.

A few Cutters and Bobsleighs left that we will let go at a low figure rather than carry over another year.

Also a fine line of Fancy Crockery that we are disposing of at very low prices.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

SHOULD BE KILLED.

The citizens of Vilas county have been keeping the trail between their homes and Madison quite warm the past few weeks in an endeavor to ascertain the exact movements of the bill for the creation of a new county.

We would like to ask why a new county is proposed? Who is to derive any benefit from the establishment of a new county? It seems to us that this whole scheme has been concocted simply for the benefit of a few who desire to be county officials. It is a movement simply to multiply offices and increase taxes. Taxes are high enough now for people of this section and we have enough county officials to attend to matters in the different counties in a proper manner. Some assistants may be needed in some of the offices but we don't want any more county officials, or any new counties. A committee of eleven gentlemen of Minocqua has just returned from Madison with the information that the new county scheme is settled and the bill will not pass. They made a compromise, however, and the only work to be done at this session is to place Minocqua back in Oneida county and Oneida county is not to lose any territory. A portion of the town of Hazelhurst is proposed to be set off and comprise a part of the town of Minocqua, Oneida county. This move it would seem has been agreed to by all parties with a view to another division scheme at some future session. There seems to be some people in this vicinity who make a specialty of getting new counties set off. Of course they don't make a cent out of it, we all understand that. But it will not be a bad plan, when candidates for legislative honors hold up the next time, to learn the exact position they occupy in regard to a county division before casting our votes at the primaries. They have schemed and planned to make a new county to be called LaFollette out of any locality that will quietly submit. At first it was to be made of portions of Oneida, Forest and Vilas counties. That wouldn't work. So they are now trying to have the western part of Vilas set off. Anything to have a new county established. We hope the Minocqua gentlemen were not misinformed and that the bill will be killed.

Here in Oneida county no interest has apparently been taken, and we have said nothing for or against the scheme. Now, that they propose to put Minocqua back in this county for no other reason than to take away together with a larger strip of territory later, a special meeting of the county board should be called and resolutions adopted protesting against the placing of the town of Minocqua back in this county.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Gen. Charles King inspected Company L at the Armory last Friday evening and complimented Capt. Brown upon the good showing made by his men. The new army regulations upon which the company was inspected, have been issued but a short time, we understand, and while our boys are perhaps not as well drilled under the new as the old regulations, Gen. King was much pleased with the good showing made, which was a great deal better than the average made by other companies. We have hopes of seeing our company in the front ranks this year among the competitors at the annual encampment at Camp Douglas, and they will undoubtedly receive honorable mention as one of the best drilled. In this work the boys not only reflect credit upon themselves and their commanding officers but the citizens of Rhinelander generally as well, who are proud of the satisfactory showing made by them Friday evening. About 200 gentlemen and ladies witnessed the inspection, occupying all of the space not absolutely necessary for the company to use. Capt. E. O. Brown informs us there are now six or seven vacancies to be filled before the company goes to Camp Douglas, and suggests that now is perhaps the best time for any one desiring to join to come in, so that they will have an opportunity to become posted upon military tactics before time to go to camp.

BLAME THE GIRLS.

At Rhiland Center, the home of Assemblyman Coffland, who recently introduced the bill in the legislature providing for a tax on bachelors, some of the people are not pleased with the bill. A petition has been circulated against the bill and states that Rhiland county bachelors are single "through no fault of theirs."

REASE-TIBADO.

Mrs. Allen Rease and Joe Tibado were united in marriage Tuesday morning in the chapel of St. Mary's church, Rev. P. Schmalz performing the ceremony. Both parties are well known in the city and have many friends who extend best wishes. They will make Rhinelander their home.

HOW TO VOTE.

The following is intended to explain to the voter the practicalities of the coming primary election when he walks into his polling place on March 21 and proceeds to help make a ticket for the April election.

Instead of evening caucuses called by party chairman, every voter will have the chance of expressing choice of candidates and his preference may be recorded any time during the day. The polling places will be open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. As the elector steps up to vote he is handed the different ballots, all fastened together at the top. He steps into the booth and prepares his ballot by separating from the rest the party ticket for which he wishes to vote. He folds it up so that the faces on the inside and the initials of the election officials show on the outside. The rest of the ballot he folds together in a similar manner, and then steps out to vote. The ticket he wishes to vote he deposits in the ballot box and the rest he puts in another box, designated as the "Blank ballot box." If he wishes to vote, for instance, the republican ticket, but wishes to vote for one whose name is not on the republican but on another ballot, he may write the name in and it will be counted as a republican vote. So much from the voter and his task is done.

When the poles close at 9 o'clock at night the ballots are counted, and immediately, without being examined at all by the inspectors, the blank ballots will be destroyed. If the results show that one man has been nominated by two parties he shall file with the city clerk in writing his declaration as to which party he is declaring his name shall go under for the regular election.

The next morning after the primary the mayor, the city clerk and the city treasurer, or any two of the three to form a quorum, shall meet at 11 o'clock to canvass the returns. They shall make and certify duplicate copies of the returns as to the number of votes cast. One of these shall be filed with the city clerk, and the other shall go to the chairman of the various county committees of the parties represented. In case of a tie vote the winner shall be determined by lot by the canvassing board.

As many parties may have separate ballots as had candidates in the last general election and who received at least one per cent, of the total vote cast at that election in the district or ward. Fines of from \$25 to \$50 are prescribed for those who offer a bribe to secure a signature to any nomination paper, either before or after the signature has been secured. Each candidate must file with his nomination paper the declaration that he will qualify and serve if he is nominated and elected to the office.

THE CHIEF TAKES A HAND.

Chief of Police Straub, did a very commendable thing at the Grand Opera House last week, and one that will be appreciated by the theatre going people of this city. At every entertainment there are boys ranging from ten to seventeen years of age who have a habit of running down the gallery stairs and going out between acts, and then coming back as the curtain goes up, making it impossible for people sitting near the door or even up in front to hear anything until they get settled again. The chief becoming interested in these maneuvers, decided to see what the object of this great rushing out scheme was, and found that there was no object, the boys simply going out for nothing. He accordingly instructed the ticket man to give no more return checks to boys and make them pay if they came back. This had the desired effect.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

The school board held a meeting at the council rooms Monday evening and the following resolutions for school purposes was recommended:

We, your committee on finance and claims recommend the following levy be made for expenditures for all purposes for schools for the year ending June 30, 1906:

Teachers and janitors' wages.	\$14,000.00
2 months.	200.00
City Supt.'s salary.	100.00
Truant office salary.	100.00
Fuel.	100.00
Books.	100.00
Supplies and incidentals.	1,200.00
School building & grounds.	1,000.00
Estimated receipts.	\$19,000.00
Total levy.	\$17,000.00

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR TAYLOR,
E. O. BROWN,
A. D. SUTTON, Com.

RE-APPOINTED.

The many friends in this vicinity of John W. Miller of Wausau, Register of the United States Land office for some years, will be pleased to know that he has been re-appointed by President Roosevelt and the appointment has been confirmed by the senate. Mr. Miller is a careful, painstaking official and the people of this locality, who have business at the land office are pleased that he is to remain in his present capacity another term.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.

The sudden death of Louis Bellie Sr., at his home on Keenan street late Monday evening came as a surprise to the old gentlemen's many friends in the city. Mr. Bellie had been in what seemed the best of health up to late Monday afternoon, and was up town, mingling with his friends just a few hours prior to the end. At a little after seven o'clock he was taken suddenly ill, suffering from pains in his lungs and heart. Medical aid was promptly summoned, affording him some relief, but a short time later he suffered a second attack, growing steadily worse until death came to check his suffering. Mr. Bellie was in his seventy-eighth year and had resided in Rhinelander since the town was in its infancy. He was a carpenter by trade. Always of a pleasant disposition, he acquired friends readily, and commanded the respect of the community. He is survived by a wife and several grown up children, two of whom Louis and Charles reside in Rhinelander. Relatives living at a distance have been notified and will doubtless be here for the funeral which will be held this morning from St. Mary's church with interment in St. Mary's cemetery.

THE LAST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE COURSE.

A large audience greeted the Eva Bartlett Maury Co., at the Congregational church Tuesday evening. The selections given by this Co. were exceptionally fine, those by Eva Bartlett Maury being especially worthy of mention. In her rendition of "A Spanish Romance", one thought only of the story and in imagination saw clearly portrayed the horror of the bull fight.

Miss Eleanor Piper, the cornetist, was given many encores and certainly deserved the applause.

Robert DeArmond charmed the audience with his songs, given with smooth and easy delivery.

The success of the concert was largely due to the good work of Ora Averitt DeArmond who, as accompanist, was faultless.

This is the final entertainment of this course, and a vote of thanks should be extended Mrs. Chas. Chace to whose efforts are due the pleasure and benefit derived from this series of entertainments.

WOLVES HUNT WOLVES.

The following appeared in the Chicago and Milwaukee papers last Friday: "E. S. Shepard, of Rhinelander, has trained a band of wolves which are being used in hunting their untamed brothers of the woods."

Mr. Shepard is well known here, and since his capture of the famous hooding nothing has transpired here that has caused as much interest as his wolves.

It is said these wolves are of the large timber variety and Mr. Shepard has succeeded in training them only after months of hard work. There are 13 in the pack, and they are the only trained animals of this species in existence. Mr. Shepard has received several flattering offers from northwestern counties that are overrun with wolves to go there with his pack and exterminate them, but so far has refused all offers as he does not think it advisable to attempt to carry his pets on the cars as yet.

Mr. Shepard was seen at his office Tuesday and explained his methods of capture to us, but lack of space prevents our going into details. He informed us that he assembled his pack one day last week and made them hunt about six hours bringing in 47 scalps.

WILL CELEBRATE.

At a meeting of the Modern Woodmen Tuesday evening, the lodge decided to have a celebration in this city July 4th. The matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Max Zimmerman as chairman of a committee of arrangements. It is the intention of the lodge to have a great many Woodmen from surrounding towns here on that day to celebrate with them. Prominent business men and citizens, who are not members of the order will be asked to serve on various committees, and assist in making the celebration the largest in the history of the city. All Woodmen lodges in this section of the state will be invited to be present with their families and friends. A list of committees, etc., will be published later.

DAVE ROSENTHAL INJURED.

While on Mason street Tuesday afternoon, David Rosenthal was unfortunate in slipping on an ice sheet, walking, falling with such force as to break his collar bone. He was removed to his apartments on Brown street and a physician summoned, who dressed the injury. It will be three or four weeks before David will be in a position to attend to his work again.

LOSES A FINGER.

Mr. Atkins, employed at the Robbins mill, lost one of the fingers on his right hand last Thursday while working about a shingle saw. The injury was dressed by Dr. Hogan.

PRIMARY ELECTION NOTICE.

County of Oneida, Wis.

Notice is hereby given that a primary election will be held in the several wards of said city of Rhinelander, on the 21st day of March, 1905, for the purpose of electing candidates for all city offices to be voted for at the city election to be held on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1905, and that the polls of said primary election will be open from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening.

GUST SWENBERG, City Clerk.

Dated this 6th day of March, A. D. 1905.

I, Gust Swenberg, City Clerk of the City of Rhinelander, do hereby certify that the following is a list of all the candidates for city offices who have within the time limit filed their nomination paper in my office, and who are according to law entitled to be voted upon at the primary election to be held in the several wards on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1905, viz:

1st ward, for the office of Alderman: Henry Rospecke.....Republican party
John Dorsch.....Democratic party
2nd ward, for the office of Alderman: Louis Stumpe.....Non-partisan party
James Whalen.....Republican party

3rd ward, for the office of Alderman: Chas. S. Crofoot.....Non-partisan party
Peter J. Didier.....Republican party

4th ward, for the office of Alderman: Frank Pecor.....Republican party
W. F. Ball.....Non-partisan party

5th ward, for the office of Alderman: Prescott Callins.....Republican party
H. C. Morrill.....Republican party

6th ward, for the office of Alderman: Patrick Johnson.....Non-partisan party
A. J. Wilson.....Non-partisan party

7th ward, for the office of Alderman: Gus Smith.....Republican party
1st ward, for the office of Supervisor: Old Goldstrand.....Republican party

2nd ward, for the office of Supervisor: Geo. Robertson.....Republican party
Geo. W. Porter.....Non-partisan party

3rd ward, for the office of Supervisor: E. D. Briggs.....Republican party
Henry Krause.....Non-partisan party

4th ward, for the office of Supervisor: W. H. Markham.....Non-partisan party
A. W. Crown.....Non-partisan party

5th ward, for the office of Supervisor: Arthur Taylor.....Non-partisan party
J. J. Reardon.....Republican party

6th ward, for the office of Supervisor: Chas. E. Guyette.....Republican party
J. G. Dunn.....Democratic party

7th ward, for the office of Justice of the Peace: Geo. C. Jewell.....Non-partisan party
D. E. Briggs.....Non-partisan party

The places for holding such primary election will be as follows:

1st ward, House No. 2.
2nd ward, Brown Bros.' boarding house.

3rd ward, Taylor's pop factory.
4th ward, House No. 1.

5th ward, Rapids House sample room.
6th ward, Rospecke hall.

The polls of such primary will be open from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening.

Dated March 7, 1905.

GUST SWENBERG, City Clerk.

MAY DISBAND.

Company G Third Regiment Wisconsin National Guard, of Wausau, may disband after the annual encampment this year. It is said, on account of lack of support by Wausau people.

Rhinelander people feel differently about their company here, and it will never disband for lack of support or encouragement from the people. With several entertainments and social events scheduled for the same evening, people left the Armory Friday evening during inspection, being unable to secure seats. Anything Co. L wants within reason the people stand ready to grant.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS' BALL.

In the neighborhood of one hundred couples were in attendance at the masquerade ball given by the Royal Neighbors Monday evening at Gilligan's hall. Of this number about half were masked and although the floor was a little too crowded for comfortable dancing, everybody appeared to have a good time. The music was furnished by Wilson's orchestra. The prize for the most conspicuous costume was awarded to "Bud" Pecor, who was attired as "Rip Van Winkle," while Miss Lucy Sohr received a prize for the best dressed lady.

FREEZES HIS FINGERS.

August Peterson, a homesteader residing near Three Lakes, Vilas county, was brought to the hospital in this city Thursday with the fingers on both hands badly frozen. It is learned that the man became lost and was obliged to remain in the cold without protection for many hours. His condition is serious and the amputation of several fingers may be necessary.

NEW ASSISTANT POSTMASTER.

John H. Meindoe, for several years assistant postmaster in this city, has resigned, the resignation becoming effective yesterday. Julius Folstad has been appointed to succeed him, entering upon his duties yesterday.

NEW NORTH.

PAGE 4, CO. PUBLISHERS.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

MARCH 1905											
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat					
			1	2	3	4					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
26	27	28	29	30	31						

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK IN BRIEF

SUMMARY OF MOST INTERESTING EVENTS OF PAST SEVEN DAYS.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

Progress of the Russo-Japanese War in the Far East—News from All Parts of the Union and the Latest Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Japanese are within 11 miles of Mukden and General Kuropatkin is believed to be making superhuman efforts to withdraw his army to Tie Pass. The Russian losses in the recent fighting are more than 7,000 men.

A member of the Russian Imperial family declares Japanese success has brought matters to a decisive point and peace is held nearer than ever.

A heavy bombardment is under way along the entire Russian front, and the Japanese used their heavy artillery against Pailoff and Norogorod hills, which were hidden in the smoke of the guns.

Gen. Stoessel was given an audience by the czar, was received by his majesty with a warmth which went far to atone for the cool reception which he was given by several of the newspapers and military factions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A bill to appropriate \$200,000 to aid an expedition to celebrate the first permanent settlement of English speaking people on the western hemisphere in the vicinity of Jamestown, Va., to be held on the waters of Hampton Roads in 1907, was passed by both branches of congress on the 2d. The senate passed the sundry civil and the general deficiency appropriation bills.

Mr. Keboe (Ky.) introduced in the house a concurrent resolution to annex the republic of Panama to the United States.

The senate on the 2d considered and passed three supply bills, the post office, pension and river and harbor bills, aggregating an appropriation of over \$157,000,000. The Philippine import bill was passed, and also several bills of minor importance. The house passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures to be acted upon during this congress. The total amount carried is \$21,221,675.

Having passed the last appropriation bills the fifty-eighth congress adjourned sine die.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia has signed a rescript promising the people a voice in the preparation of laws.

Rioters in Warsaw used bombs in fighting the police, and disorder in the city is general. The strike strikes again acute throughout Russia.

The St. Petersburg workmen's political demands were denied and they have proclaimed a general strike.

A bill before the Illinois house requires the trustees of the sanitary district to account for the \$15,000,000 it has spent, to make biennial reports of all transactions and submit to examination at any time by the governor or the legislature.

The weekly reports of Don and Bradstreet indicate a general improvement in trade conditions.

Dr. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, has been removed from the hospital to his home and expects to resume his duties at the university shortly.

Congressman Binger Hermann, of Oregon, has been indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington on a charge of destroying public records while he was commissioner of the general land office.

Stella Firtle, 12 years old and daughter of Andrew Firtle, died near Maryshboro, Ill., as a result of slipping and falling on a bucket she was carrying.

The president has signed the joint resolution providing for the return of battle flags captured during the civil war.

Charles H. Nickens, a New York sculptor, swallowed two false teeth while enjoying a hearty laugh at the home of his brother in Cincinnati, whom he is visiting. He is no longer.

Over 500 prominent educators from all parts of the country attended the convention of the department superintendents of the national educational convention in Milwaukee, Wis.

Senators Emmora, Buckner, Wright and French were expelled from the California senate for receiving bribes.

Ex-Mayor James L. Cole, of North Birmingham, Ala., was arrested on an indictment charging embezzlement of municipal funds amounting to over \$2,000.

Maxim Gorky, who was released from the fortress in St. Petersburg on \$2,500 bail, has been banished to Riga.

Henry Phelps bought a plot of land in New York city for the first group of his model tenements, on which he proposes to expend \$100,000.

Rudyard Kipling, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foust, of Mukden, Ind., fatally shot his sister three years old, through the head with a revolver.

The Minnesota house passed a resolution favoring a state implement factory, to compete with the harvester combine.

All the schools in Escanaba, Mich., were closed for two weeks because many of the pupils and teachers are ill principally of typhoid fever.

President Conrad Schaefer, of the American Stock Growers' association, has issued a call for its first annual convention to be held at Denver May 2.

Adjutant General Scott, of Illinois, made the final payment to the troops that had been on guard at Zeisler during the mining strike. The total amount paid out was \$20,000.

Promoter Young, of the ship-building combine, has sued the Mercantile Trust company for an accounting of \$500,000.

Commissioner Garfield's report that the big packing concerns make small profits and are not in a "trust," it is declared, will not halt the grand jury inquiry in Chicago.

R. A. Burris, immigration commissioner for New Ontario, Canada, who has given 20,000 acres of timber land to homesteaders, is in Chicago to encourage settlers to go north.

The jury in the Sanderson murder case at Ellettsville, Ind., returned a verdict of guilty against the defendant, William Cook. His punishment is fixed at imprisonment for life.

The Bryan Cotton Oil company's plant in Bryan, Tex., was destroyed by fire. Loss is \$100,000, with \$50,000 insurance.

In a rear-end collision near Pittsburg between two special passenger trains from Cleveland, on the Pennsylvania railroad, en route to Washington, six men and one woman were killed and 25 others injured.

The number killed in the riots between Armenians and Tartars is given as 593.

The British claims as a result of the North sea incident, as finally submitted to Russia, total \$235,000. This amount, it is understood, will be paid without delay.

Near Pikeville, Ky., four men were instantly killed, two fatally and four dangerously injured by exploding dynamite. The men were loading dynamite in powder cans when the explosion occurred.

Col. Jackson M. Sheets, one of the best known newspaper men in Illinois, died at Paris, Ill. He served in the civil war in the Twenty-first Illinois, originally commanded by U. S. Grant. He was presidential elector in 1890 and voted for Garfield.

Will I. Neet, aged 25, of Tulsa, I. T., shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. They were married last Sunday in Longton, Kan., and had just returned from their honeymoon trip.

The Kansas senate unanimously passed Senator Nofziger's bill to prevent the operation of trusts within the state. It provides a fine of \$20,000 for each attempt to stifle competition in any business. Provision is made for the expulsion from the state of any firm that may persist in violating the law.

The girl house bill, prohibiting trade combinations tending to restrain trade and control prices, was defeated in the Indiana senate by a vote of 27 to 11.

Apparently without cause, Ernest F. Dubbert, aged 19, killed himself with a dose of carbolic acid at Ottumwa, Ia., less than 24 hours after his marriage to Miss Minerva Fuqua.

The executive committee of the Illinois Press association decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association in Chicago on May 24.

Six children were killed by an avalanche which overwhelmed the house of a peasant near Ausser Villgraten, Austria.

Arnold Reuthen, the young cashier of the wrecked New Liberty (Ia.) savings bank, was sentenced at Davenport, Ia., to a term of four years in the Fort Madison penitentiary.

The Illinois house passed the primary election bill by a vote of 112 to 20.

William Hobyn, 51 years old, the organizer of the first symphony orchestra west of Pittsburg, and who for many years had taken a leading part in all musical enterprises in St. Louis, is dead.

John S. Johnson, accused of the murder of Patrick J. Doyle in a quarrel over a dice game August 16, was convicted at Milwaukee of murder in the second degree.

The remains of the late Ex-Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who died at Monte Carlo, will be cremated in Paris, and the ashes forwarded to New York.

It is alleged that a hearing in Chicago shows that the drug trust costs the people \$40,000,000 a year.

Dr. W. S. Christopher, noted for his ability as a physician among children and former member of the board of education, died suddenly at his home.

An attempt by a Philadelphia customs officer to put 20 per cent. tax on shamrock seeds failed.

A Honolulu chemist found 662 grains of strychnine in a bottle from which Mrs. Stanford took a dose of cyanide of soda.

The Santo Domingo treaty is likely to be amended, and even then may not be ratified until after long debate in the senate.

Adolph J. Bloch confessed at Washington, Pa., that he committed a murder for which his brother was hanged February 25.

The Lakeside malleable iron works, at Lakeside, three miles south of Milwaukee, Wis., burned and will prove a total loss. The plant was valued at \$125,000.

In removing a hill in the eastern part of Chattanooga, Tenn., to supply dirt for the approaches of a viaduct, workmen have unearthed 20 skeletons, supposed to be the remains of federal soldiers killed in the desperate assaults on Missionary ridge.

The liabilities of the firm of Ellingwood & Cunningham, bankers and brokers, New York, which suspended February 16, will total \$2,273,265, with assets of \$263,501.

Judge Taylor, of the United States district court at Cleveland, O., overruled the motion of Attorney J. P. Dawley, counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, that the two indictments returned against her by the federal grand jury on February 21, be quashed.

Battling Nelson of Chicago defeated Young Corbett of Denver in a hard battle of nine rounds at San Francisco.

Mrs. Sylvester Moon, aged 50, is believed to have committed suicide at El Dorado, Ia., while in a somnambulistic condition. She arose from her bed in the middle of the night and, going to the barn yard, drowned herself in a water tank.

Ellihu Root, former secretary of war, declined President Roosevelt's urgent offer to become the "hundred thousand dollar man" to take charge of the construction of the Panama canal.

The New Orleans carnival parades opened with the parading of the Knights of Momus, and was followed by a ball at the French opera house, in which Momus crowned Miss Florence Kelly as queen.

H. Hilderbrand arrived in New York as a commissioner of the British government to investigate the industrial and agricultural colony organized in this country by the Salvation army.

Miss Jennie Crocker, of San Francisco, has reached the age of 18, and her estate of \$2,000,000 has been turned over to her.

The massacres at Kishineff have been paralleled at Theodosia, in the Crimea. Forty-seven Jews, including 17 women, were killed and 183 wounded.

The state of Kansas has filed suit in the supreme court of that state asking that a receiver be appointed for the Standard Oil company's branch, alleging violation of the state laws. The legislature has passed the anti-discrimination bill.

Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, widow of former United States Senator Stanford, died in convulsions in a Honolulu hotel, whither she had gone to escape attempts upon her life, and physicians suspect she was poisoned.

President Roosevelt hinted to congressmen that railroad rate question and tariff revision have not been abandoned as administration policy, and may be in a call for an extra session.

Former Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, died in Monte Carlo after a short illness. Ice purges in the Ohio river have caused a loss to river interests of over \$500,000.

In answer to an inquiry on the subject, Secretary Hay has formally assured the Hayden minister here that the United States government has no intention whatever of acquiring by annexation or otherwise, possession of Haiti or San Domingo, nor of extending American influence in that direction.

A passenger train was stopped by three bandits eight miles north of Mansfield, Ohio, and the express car robbed. The safe was blown open and all its contents were secured. It is said that the robbers did not secure more than \$2,000.

Two robbers blew the post office safe at Earlport, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga., secured \$120,000 worth of stamps and \$20 in money, and made good their escape.

It is officially announced that the earl of Selbourne, first lord of the admiralty, succeeds Lord Milner as British high commissioner in South Africa.

George Rice, for many years well known as an independent oil operator in the Ohio field, is dead at Astbury Park, N. J. He was 65 years old.

Mrs. Joe Grignon, a Chippewa squaw, was burned to a crisp in her home in Waukegan village, 12 miles from Norway, Mich. Her husband accidentally set fire to the bed clothes while she was asleep.

Thirteen of the 18 republican members of the Colorado gubernatorial contest committee have signed a report in favor of seating James H. Peabody and the blue democrats signed a report in favor of continuing Gov. Alva Adams in the office. The other five republican members refused to sign either report.

John Marz, a bartender, is in jail at Uniontown, Pa., in connection with the poisoning of his wife and three children. All four were made ill by drinking coffee which contained arsenic.

William Vanderbil, a wealthy farmer living near Sioux City, Ia., lost his wife's head to an unrecognizable mass with a chair.

Mrs. Elizabeth Melvir Schrader, aged 97, died at Iowa City, Ia. She was the daughter of a revolutionary soldier. Her grandfather was transported and kept in London Tower during the revolutionary war.

Two freight trains met in a head-on collision a few miles south of Lebanon Junction, Ky., killing two men and injuring one.

The dead body of Elvira Schaefer, a 13-year-old girl, was found near Neilsville, Wis. She had been frozen to death.

Eleven persons were killed and about 50 injured by the collapse of the floor of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Brooklyn. Funeral services were being conducted at the time.

With the breaking of the ice gorge in the Mississippi river and the passing of the last of the big flocks from the St. Louis harbor, it was discovered that the new government dyke, 900 feet long, had been completely demolished. The cost of the work was \$200,000.

Because the Iowa statutes which make it a crime of embezzlement for a banker to loan money to himself failed to provide a punishment for the crime, M. Beuthen and Arnold Reuthen, president and cashier of the wrecked New Liberty (Ia.) bank, will go free, although one is charged guilty and the other is under indictment.

A B. & O. train struck four men near Ellettsville, Ind., instantly killing three and slightly injuring the other. The bodies of the three dead men were ground to pieces.

The six-story building occupied by Frank Teller & Co., cigar manufacturers, on South Second street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Henry C. Whitney, for years one of Chicago's leading lawyers and a member of the Boston bar, is dead at his home in Salem, Mass. He was 74 years of age, and was at one time connected with Abraham Lincoln's law office in Springfield, Ill.

The Michigan democratic judicial convention at Battle Creek nominated the following ticket: Justice of the supreme court, Vernon Smith, of Ionia; regents of the state university, Dr. Orson Wildard, of Flint, and James Kersey, of Boyne City; member of the state board of education, James G. Healey, of Jackson.

Prof. Jacques Loeb, formerly of Chicago, has perfected the artificial reproduction of life in sea urchins, and expresses the belief that science is a step nearer the chemical creation of all kinds of beings.

After an illness of a few days, George Sewall Boutwell, former governor of Massachusetts, and former United States secretary of the treasury, died at his home in Groton, Mass., aged 87 years.

Michael Kelley, millionaire coal operator, died in Danville, Ill. Kelley was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1851 as a common laborer. His wealth is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

"SUB" RATE BILL IN

NEW MEASURE OPPOSES POWER OF FIXING TOLL.

IS A RESULT OF HEARINGS

Arguments on First Introduction Effect Radical Change in Last—Governor Asked for Proof of Figures in Message.

[Special Correspondence.]

Madison, Wis., March 6.—Railway rate legislation and discussion are occupying the center of the stage here and the glare of the legislative limelight is making ordinary important matters seem of minor caliber beside this great question. As a culmination of the many hearings last week a substitute railroad rate commission bill was introduced to take the place of the administration measure ushered in by Senator Hatten some time ago. Senator A. L. Kreutzler was sponsor for the substitute measure. Briefly, the bill differs from the so-called administration measure in the following particulars: It requires confirmation of the appointment of commissioners by two-thirds of all the senators, instead of by the senate and assembly. It imposes as a duty upon the railroads the doing of those things which the administration bill gives the commission the power to prescribe. It specifically provides for commodity, concentration, transit and other special contract rates. It contains the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act. It provides for a stay of orders affecting rates or classifications pending a review thereof. The bill gives the power of supervision and regulation as opposed to the power to initiate rates and make classification in the first instance, and provides for a settlement of difficulties between shippers and carriers without action on the part of the commission other than a notice to the carriers. The bill follows on the lines of the interstate commerce commission act, as it would be had the Esch-Turner measure become a law. A new stage in prospective legislation is marked by the introduction of this bill.

Many hearings on question. Many hearings were held last week and the two committees endeavored to get at the bottom of the question in the most becoming manner possible. Consequently, after due consideration, the substitute bill, framed after the desires of the senators and from conclusions drawn from a week of hearings, was submitted to the senate. The argument of most importance in behalf of the roads was that of Horton Hanson, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who declared that the first rate measure was the result of political agitation, misrepresentation and misinformation and denied that the shippers were suffering any real wrongs. Hanson declared that the statement that the commission would save the state \$11,000,000 annually was ridiculous and said that the roads of Wisconsin were only clearing \$14,000,000 a year. The figures furnished by Gov. La Follette were picked to pieces by the speaker.

Sees Ruin of Roads. Pierce Butler, another railroad attorney, in the hearing took up the power, rights and dangers of a railroad rate commission and declared that transportation and wages were closely allied. He gave tables to show that there had been a steady decrease in transportation and an increase in wages.

Picks Flaws in First Bill. Section by section, S. A. Lynde, a railroad man, in the hearing, picked flaws in the so-called administration railroad rate bill. He declared that in the face of great agitation, action had been taken with too much haste, with the result that an unfair bill had been framed. As a result of the many hearings on the subject, the substitute bill covering all the contested points was introduced.

Call for Governor's Proof. For the first time in the history of the commonwealth of Wisconsin, the statements of a governor in his message were challenged when a resolution was introduced into the senate calling upon Gov. La Follette to give the detailed figures upon which he based his deductions in regard to the Wisconsin railway earnings and to present the same to the senate in full. The resolution was laid aside and a substitute offered and adopted. The substitute provides for a committee of three senators to examine the reports from which the governor's figures were taken and to report if from such statements it is possible to arrive at the conclusions set forth in the governor's message.

Eaton Ousted from Senate. The senate has refused to allow an alleged grafter to sit as legislator. Senator Barney A. Eaton came into the senate chamber and told his friends that he was determined to take his seat. He is under indictment by a Milwaukee grand jury on the charge of taking bribes in connection with the barbers' license bill in legislative session two years ago. His factional friends held conference some time ago and found that evidence against him was such as to make it improper for him to act as a senator until cleared of the charges. Indefinite leave of absence was issued and he was told to demand immediate trial. He returned last week, claimed he could not get trial, and was about to take his seat, but was prevented by the threat of his colleagues to oust him for the session if he persisted. After consultation with his attorney he left the capitol.

Editors Clash with Noble. Prominent newspaper editors from every corner of the state presented a formidable array of emity against the bill of Senator Noble, requiring patent medicine companies to print their formulas on bottles and packages. The measure tends to kill much patent medicine advertising and naturally the publishers are opposed to it.

Would Revise Constitution. The assembly committee on state affairs presented a diversion from ordi-

RUSSIAN ARMY FACING CRISIS.

FATE OF GEN. KUROPATKIN'S ARMY IS NOW HANGING IN A BALANCE.

Russian Retirement to Tie Pass is Now Thought to be Absolutely Necessary.

Tokio, March 6.—Field Marshal Oyama is continuing his great drives around both flanks of the Russian army. His front is now a huge bow, the base on the Shalke river, the right arm reaching a point east of Fushan, and the left arm extending to a point west of Mukden. He is steadily tightening the great cord of men and steel.

Gen. Kuropatkin is striving desperately to check the Japanese advances, contesting the flank encroachments and hammering the Japanese center.

The Japanese are making heavy gains of ground west of the railway and have captured great quantities of stores and other spoils. There has already been captured a great quantity of stores and this will be vastly increased when the masses of infantry meet.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—The fate of Gen. Kuropatkin and his army hangs in the balance today, depending on the result of the fighting almost in the outskirts of Mukden.

According to the latest reports this morning the fighting went well for the Russians, who beat back the wave that threatened to roll over Mukden as it had over the fortifications of Port Arthur, but nothing is known as to what is going on beyond the line of breakers, whether part of Gen. Nogai's force is in full march to Tie Pass or whether the Japanese have staked all in a cast against Mukden.

Tokio, March 6.—The Russian army driven from Chio Hoebang, passed Tien and have remained at Samlingka four days resisting the Japanese advance. The Russians there, although having received a reinforcement of over 30,000, show signs of retreat. The Japanese are pressing them toward Nankunlin.

The Japanese have firmly established communication with Peking, and activity on a grand scale is expected.

SWALLOWS EVIDENCE. New York Pool Room Keeper Nearly Chokes to Death Swallowing Racing Card.

New York, March 6.—In his anxiety to swallow illegal incriminating evidence during a raid in Brooklyn, High Winters, the reputed proprietor of a pool room, nearly choked to death.

His life was saved by prompt action of an ambulance surgeon. When the obstruction was removed from Winters' throat with the aid of instruments it was found to be part of a racing sheet.

Winters and ten other men found in the place were arrested, but released on bail. The alleged pool room was in the rear of a saloon. When the raiders broke in about fifty men broke in through doors and windows before they could be halted.

Winters was found in a corner of the room coughing and choking and in convulsions. In his hand he held part of a torn racing card. He was purple in the face and frothing at the mouth. An ambulance was quickly summoned, with the result noted.

The scrap removed from the prisoner's throat was carefully preserved as evidence by the police.

DOCK COLLAPSES. Workmen Repairing a Dock at Duluth are Suddenly Thrown to the Ice Below.

Duluth, Minn., March 6.—James Moran of Superior was killed and three Duluth men sustained injuries of a minor character Saturday in the collapsing of a section on an extension to the Duluth, Missabe & Northern ore dock at Duluth, which is in course of construction. The weight of a derrick and engine operating it was too much for the portion of the work upon which it rested.

The rebuilding of the dock is in progress and the work of tearing down a portion of it is going on. Upon the top of one of the beams was the derrick operated by an engine and crew of four men. The later braces of the adjoining bent were being removed, and their withdrawal took away the support given to the best upon which the derrick was stationed, and it collapsed, precipitating the engine and crew to the ice, fully fifty-eight feet below.

Collided. Paterson, N. J., March 6.—An Erie railroad train and a trolley car collided in this city. It is reported that a number of persons were killed.

Rejoicing. St. Petersburg, March 6.—The Imperial rescript announcing that Emperor Nicholas had decided to convene an assembly of elected representatives of the people to elaborate and consider legislation, has produced a wonderful impression. The war and the battle below Mukden are forgotten.

Earl Cawder. London, March 6.—It is officially announced that Earl Cawder will succeed Lord Selbourne as first lord of the admiralty.

TWIN CITY MARKETS. Minneapolis, March 6.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.12; No. 2 northern, \$1.10; May, \$1.12; Oats—No. 1 white, 25c; Corn—No. 2, 12c; Rye—No. 2, 75c; Barley—No. 2, 40c; Flax—\$1.25; Butter—Creamery, extra, 26c; First, 25c; Dairy, fancy, 26c; Eggs—Fresh, 18c; Chickens, 7c.

St. Paul, March 6.

Cattle—Steers, \$1.20; Cows, \$1.00; Hogs—\$1.20; Sheep—\$1.00; Muttons, \$1.00; Lamb, 5c.

GARLAND

DERANGED NERVES

DISTRESSING TROUBLES LEFT BY ST. VITUS AND GRIP.

Woman Afflicted for Years by Strange Spells of Numbness and Weakness—Receives Perfect Health.

When she was fourteen years old, Mrs. Ida L. Brown had St. Vitus' dance. She finally got over the most noticeable features of the strange ailment, but was still troubled by very uncomfortable sensations, which she recently described as follows:

"One hand, half of my face, and half of my tongue would get cold and numb. These feelings would come on, last for about ten minutes, and then go away, several times a day. Besides I would have palpitation of the heart, and my strength would get so low that I could hardly breathe. At times went on these spells keeping coming offener and growing worse. The numbness would sometimes extend over half my body."

"How did you get rid of them?"

"It seemed for a long time as if I never could get rid of them. It was not until about six years ago that I found a remedy that had virtue enough in it to reach my case. That was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and they have since entirely cured me."

"Did it take long to effect a cure?"

PRESIDENT BEGINS HIS SECOND TERM

ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH BEFORE IMMENSE AUDIENCE.

SOLEMNITY MARKS EVENT.

Multitude Aweed as Chief Executive Repeats Binding Words—Twenty-One Guns Boon Salute—Fairbanks Is Inducted.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and to the best of my ability, protect, preserve and defend the constitution of the United States." With these words Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States for the past three years, was Saturday inaugurated for another term to the highest office which it is the privilege of an American citizen to attain.

Chief Justice Fuller, with all the solemnity of the three other occasions of like character in which he has figured during his career, administered the oath to the president. This was the fourth and last instance in which the chief justice is to be the second figure of importance. Hardly had the president finished his inaugural address and disappeared within the capitol building, than the hush which had fallen upon the spectators when he raised his hand preparatory to taking the oath was broken by the deafening roar of 21 guns in official salute to the executive, just entering upon his second term as president.

Interest at Its Height.

During the hours intervening between the gathering of the crowd and the



Theodore Roosevelt.

ceremony there was no letting down of the tension of interest. The passing of a uniformed horseman was sufficient to call forth cheers, although in some sections the multitude showed signs of restlessness. This was true particularly on the outskirts of the throng where, pressed by constantly arriving recruits, many struggled to get nearer to the point of interest. The effect upon the densely packed multitude was a continuous surging backward and forward—a turbulent sea of humanity.

The rendezvousing of the troops, committees and civic societies entrained the crowd throughout the long wait incident to the schedule. The various organizations arriving by different routes passed into the narrow defiles which the police kept open, the brilliant uniforms of the troops, the bright sashes of the committees and the rich caparisoning of the horses lending themselves to a kaleidoscopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting picture.

As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the positions assigned them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the service—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops, and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. The monster stand, in the form of an open amphitheater, accommodating 7,000 persons, had been erected on a line with the north side of the capitol and there decorations were engaged in arranging for the ceremony and ushers bustled themselves learning the sections to be assigned to the various officials and distinguished guests.

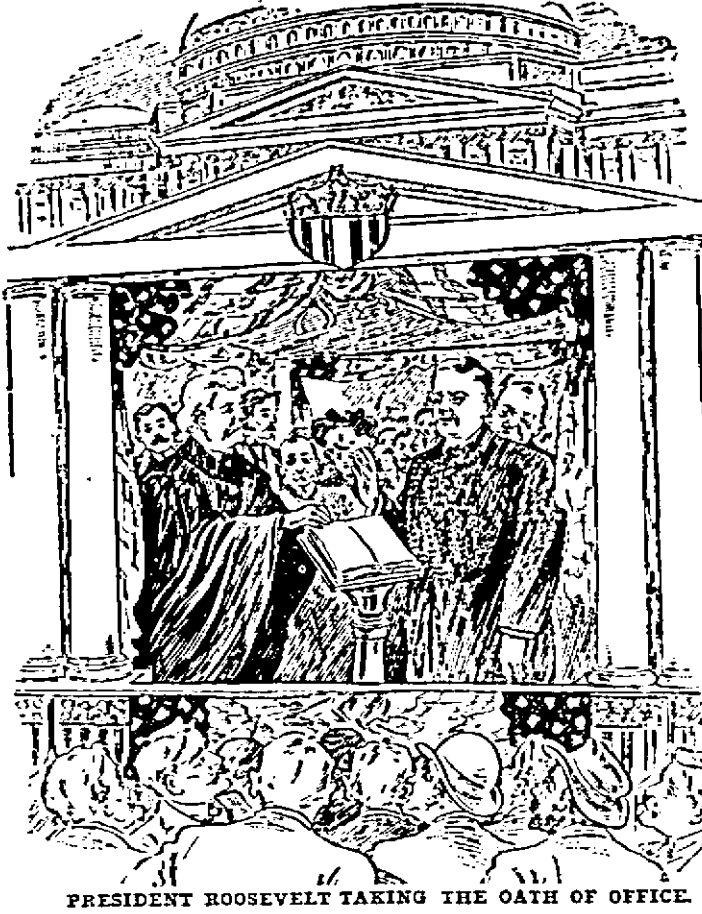
Notables Begin to Arrive.

Shortly after noon, just following the induction into office of Vice President Fairbanks, the monster stand, decorated with plants, flowers, flags and bunting, began to fill with the people who had just finished witnessing the ceremonies in the senate chamber, and scarcely a half hour passed before this column of vantage was filled to overflowing. Added to the color afforded by the plants and bunting were the brilliant costumes of the women, and these, on a touch of variety which rivaled the coronation of four years ago. Every ledge about the capitol and the windows were filled to the point of overflowing with their human burdens, and long before the official party appeared the streets were jammed as far as the eye could reach.

Several minutes before one o'clock an extra loud burst of cheers from the multitude just in front of the main capitol door called the attention from the brilliant parade of uniforms in the street to the official party, which had just come through the main door. "The president, there he is," and similar cries came from the assembled population.

Foot and Body in Proportion.

Not long ago a prize was offered to the lady having the "smallest and prettiest foot." It was won by a person so constituted as to have to wear a child's size of shoe. That is to say that a foot abnormal in type outlasted the shapely and natural member. The size of the foot should be in proportion to the size of the whole body. It either is this or it is to some extent a deformity. Thus a small foot might as easily be a blemish as an adornment.—Washington Times.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

lance, but the nation's chief was not to come for some moments.

A hush was noticeable in the crowd. The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull-caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps, in their gorgeous uniforms, and they evoked thunderous applause. Led by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the corps, and followed by the others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling in after them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress.

Hush as President Comes.

Following on the heels of the official party came Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends; then, at a moment later, the new vice president, Mr. Fairbanks, and his escort arrived and were greeted by tremendous bursts of applause. As soon as Vice President Fairbanks seated himself the cheers ceased, the military presented arms, every hat in the committee came off and the great ocean of people set up a perfect roar of cheers, fairly shouting itself hoarse.

Quick as a flash every sound was stifled and President Roosevelt, quiet and composed of demeanor, came from between the gigantic pillars, escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. A random burst of cheers came from the front of the crowd as with measured tread, in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the president advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing and nothing could be heard above this roar of thunderous welcome. Immediately following came arm in arm, the members of the committee on arrangements. As the president passed down the aisle he turned his head and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgement of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people.

The man of the hour was before the most representative gathering that had ever assembled to greet the chief executive of the nation upon a like occasion.

Charles W. Fairbanks.

President Roosevelt's manner was not that of a man upon whose head fell the great responsibilities of a nation's care. Three years of experience as chief executive had changed this man as much as did Lincoln's liberation of the black man change that great statesman. While he waited for the applause to die out he stood in triumph, with no show of vanity, with no evidences of political enmity, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Americans.

Oath Is Administered.

Chief Justice Fuller stepped to the front of the platform constructed especially for the use of the president during the ceremonies, and his clerk read forward a solemn Bible. A hush, followed by a hush, fell over the crowd, which but a moment before was cheering itself hoarse. President Roosevelt raised his right hand and took the oath which binds him in support of the laws and constitution of the United States.

Queen on "Society."

The late Queen Victoria once said to an archbishop: "As I get older I cannot understand the world. I cannot comprehend its littleness. When I look at the frivolities and littleness it seems to me as if they were all a little mad."

Tobacco Heart.

We may doubt the scientific statement that the average man's heart beats 72, 100 times a day. The average man smokes to excess, and his heart ships many beats. The rest are not his advantage.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

United States, with great reverence and amid deep silence. So great was the awe of the assembled multitude that not the semblance of a demonstration followed. Then the president began his inaugural address, and as soon as he had finished and disappeared within the capitol the signal was flashed to the navy yard and the salute of 21 guns told the end of the ceremonies and the initial step of the president's entrance into his second term of office.

Fairbanks Is Inaugurated.

Second only in importance to the inauguration of the president, on the



Chief Justice Fuller.

endar of events for the day, was the induction of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, into the office of the vice president of the United States in the senate chamber. The ceremony was brief and simple to the extent of being severe. Immediately following the address and oath of Vice President Fairbanks came the final adjournment of the Fifty-eighth congress and the beginning of the special session.

Many other events, such as the swearing in of almost a third membership of the senate and various routine duties, which were in themselves of great importance, were thrust into the background by the impressive ceremonies which preceded. "Solemn and yet brief" is the way the talking of the oath impressed the spectators. It consisted of a promise, made with uplifted hand and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the senate. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which rests the desk of the presiding officer of the senate, practically on the same spot on which all the incoming vice presidents for this past 50 years have stood.

Regarding the notables who were present at the ceremony in the senate, practically the same personages were seen at this event as were present about an hour later at the inauguration of the president. Every niche and cranny in the gallery was filled with people. That section which is generally used privately by the senators was turned over to the executive party and directly opposite that quarter newspaper men were busily engaged portraying the scenes about them. Outside of these two quarters of the gallery persons holding special tickets were seated.

Shortly before 12 the special guests began to arrive. The president was seated in a big red leather chair immediately in front of the desk of the presiding officer and was an interesting spectator of the ceremony in which he himself had participated four years ago. The induction ceremony did not consume more than two minutes of time and was administered by Mr. Frye, presiding officer of the senate.

With the last possible thump of the gavel upon the desk Senator Frye relinquished his position as president pro tempore, by announcing the end of that body. Taking a seat to one side Mr. Fairbanks took his place and began his inaugural address. This was followed by the prayer of Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Then the organization of the senate was completed, the oath in each case being administered by Mr. Fairbanks. Immediately upon the adjournment the guests began to file out of the gallery and preparations were begun for the inauguration of the president.

Navy Needs Men.

In a recent address, Admiral Coghlan emphasized a fact that the American navy needs trained men much more than it needs new battleships and armored cruisers. The country is turning out ships more rapidly than it is turning out sailors and marines. The admiral declares that if we should immediately become engaged in a great conflict we should not have trained men enough in our navy to equip our vessels.—Baltimore American.

OUR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS

He Says We Have Obligations Both to Ourselves and to the World and Can Shirk Neither.

Washington, March 4.—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's inaugural address:

My Fellow Citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in to spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good Who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundation of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgement of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as becomens a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. Just justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak, but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wrongdoing others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice; the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right, and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in powers as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it is impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being.

The conditions which have told for our material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore, our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations yet unborn.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers, who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the free men who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy.

Definition of Duty.

A small boy went to Sunday school. When he went home his mother asked him what the lesson was about. "Faith," says the boy. "What's that?" his mother asked. "Believing" what you've got every reason to suppose ain't so," the boy replied. "And then," he afterward remarks, "there was some talk about duty, too." "What's duty?" his mother asked him. "Oh, duty," he replied, "is any old thing that you have got to do when you want to play baseball."—Chicago Chronicle.

Ask and Answer.

"What are college fellows good for, anyway?" asked the pessimistic person. "Oh, answered the self-made cynic, "they are useful in training the voice for pleading with Texas steers on a western ranch after the graduation act."—Chicago Daily News.

The Joy of Memory.

As memory scans the past, the things that stand out are the hours when, under an inspiration of god-like emotion, we took a stand for what is highest and best and cast every sordid consideration to the winds.—Indianapolis Star.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

State Bar Elects Officers.

Madison.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Bar association ended with a banquet at Kessler's, the guest of honor being Judge Romano Hunn, who recently retired from the federal bench. The nominating committee recommended the following for officers for the year, and they were unanimously elected:

President—A. A. Jackson, Janesville. Vice president—First circuit court district, Thomas M. Kerner, Hartford, Wis. Secretary—Charles H. Smith, Madison. Treasurer—John H. Smith, Madison. Chairman of committee on education—Prof. H. L. Smith, University of Wisconsin. Chairman of committee on publication—Harold N. Warner, Madison.

Explosion Results Fatally.

Antigo.—Killing two men, razing a planing mill, partially wrecking two houses, damaging a half dozen others, and narrowly missing the high school in which 500 pupils were studying is the amazing record of a boiler which exploded in the plant of the C. Wunderlich Lumber company. Engineer Edward Pringer, aged 21 years, was killed instantly, and Herbert Engle, whose leg was broken and who was injured internally, died. Five men working in the wrecked mill had miraculous escapes from death, heavy debris falling around them in showers.

Plan New Railroad.

Madison.—The Berlin, Princeton and Western Railway company, organized to construct a railroad from Berlin, Green Lake county, to the village of Neeshah, Juneau county, a distance of 77 miles, filed articles of incorporation in the secretary of state's office. If the company builds the proposed road Adams county will lose its distinction of being the only county in the state untouched by a railroad.

Confusion in Racine Politics.

Racine.—Both republicans and democrats are now without candidates for mayor. Peter Tiedeman, selected by the democrats at a city convention, announced that under no conditions would he accept. Further confusion has been caused by the announcement that possibly there will be no candidates for city clerk, as the new charter may make the office appointive.

Big Iron Plant Burned.

Milwaukee.—The Lakeside mallicable iron works, at Lakeside, three miles south of this city, burned and will prove a total loss. The plant was valued at \$125,000. The Bruce Engine company's plant and the Racine iron and steel works were badly damaged.

The News Condensed.

Waupun.—J. Robb, a guard at the state prison, committed suicide by blowing off his head with a shotgun.

Green Bay.—The local fish dealers and all in this section are anticipating financial loss as the result of the comparatively early breakup of the cold weather and the lateness of the Lenten season.

Sheboygan.—James Long, a rural mail carrier, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Johnson, of Milwaukee. He is charged with secreting a registered letter containing \$25. The arrest was made on complaint of Post Office Inspector Ralph Bird, who has been on the case for the last year.

Janesville.—Miss Irene Gilbertson, an heiress, and J. C. Goodwin, a telegraph student, visited Beloit together and were arrested on complaint of the girl's parents who had feared they had eloped. Goodwin's home is in Indiana.

La Crosse.—After five years of litigation, a decision in the Gates-Paul case has been handed down by Judge Webb in favor of the plaintiff, who is given 240 shares of stock in the East Coast Lumber company, valued at \$100,000.

Chippewa Falls.—York Buchanan, a well-known logger, was terribly wounded by a circular saw here. He was withdrawn his operation when the saw left its fastenings and tore down upon him. It is not known whether he will live.

Sheboygan.—Mrs. Peter De Witte, a bride of a week, died after an illness of four days. She was a daughter of William J. Turner, of Holland.

Racine.—Thomas Bishop, of Racine, was accidentally shot in the body at Rock Island, Ill.

Racine.—A message will be introduced in the Racine council making spitting on sidewalks a misdemeanor.

Neenah.—A 65-pound catfish was speared near the lower Fox river dam here. The head was 16 inches long and 11 inches wide.

La Crosse.—Company M, of the Third Wisconsin, expects to have a new armory in the near future. If the plans now under way can be carried out.

Palmyra.—While Mrs. William Drannan was at a neighbor's she noticed a fire at the rear of her home, and ran back to find her three-year-old girl lying on the snow dead, the clothes burned from her body.

Racine.—Racine was raided by burglars one night recently, no less than seven residences being entered. Chippewa Falls.—James Clark, of Chippewa Falls, has applied to Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, for assistance to solve the mystery of the disappearance of his son, Edgar J. Clark, from Chisholm, Minn. The father thinks the boy has been murdered.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

GEOGRAPHICALLY ONE BUT POLITICALLY FAR APART.

SOME DISSIMILARITIES OF THE TWO LANDS

Popularly Supposed to Be Closely United They Have Been at Variance and Promise Little Future Harmony.

Russia in the world's theater, but up in the Scandinavian peninsula there are import are happening that presently may draw all eyes thitherward. The Norway Story, now in session is discussing with warmth the need that Norway, in protection of her commercial interests, be granted distinct consular representation abroad; and Oscar, who is king of Norway as well as king of Sweden, and to whom the Norwegians have looked for support, owing to indolence, has just handed the reins of government over to his son, Crown Prince Gustaf, whose attitude towards what he terms the "rebellious Norwegians" is pretty well known. Emperor William II. is the ideal of the crown prince, while, it is need as to say, no such ideal holds with the liberty-loving Norwegians.

Notwithstanding the discontent of the Norwegians, and the rather unfriendly attitude of the Swedes towards their neighbors, the period the two countries have been under one king has been for each nation a period of steady development. Alex. Lile, a Finnish writer, remembering the woes of his own land, speaks thus of these years: "During the past century, at the beginning of which the two nations were united, they have enjoyed an uninterrupted peace, which should have rendered them the happiest people on earth. Inwardly free in spirit, and outwardly strengthened because of the union, the two nations have attained a degree of culture comparing favorably with that of greater nations; indeed, in certain respects, surpassing it. Norway's glory is attested by her great poets, and to the stranger she stands as the expression of the sublime beauty of the northern nature and the richness of the northern spirit."

Sweden and Norway have been under one king since 1814, but by the terms of agreement each retained a separate parliament. This union was brought about by that unique individual, Bernadotte—French marshal, Swedish general, and last king of Sweden and Norway. When the Danes held as a province, to Sweden, but the Norwegians desired Bernadotte's right to dispose of them. It was only after negotiations were carried on directly with Norway the latter was willing to enter into union with Sweden. When the Danes coolly made disposition of Norway, Prince Christian Frederick, believing the Norwegian crown should not be thus carelessly relinquished, assumed the title of king until a constitutional assembly could be convoked. The people entrusted the task of organizing a new government



KING OSCAR.

ment to 112 men, who met on April 10, 1814, at Eidsvoll, near Christiania. These representatives agreed upon a new constitution, "in many respects a most remarkable document." Republican in substance, though monarchial in form, it is not only the freest, but also the oldest written constitution based on a uniformly elected representation now in force in Europe. Democratic, yet conservative; firm, yet flexible, it has proven a most admirable instrument for the preservation of liberty in word and action. Based on true liberal principles, it has shown a wonderful vitality, and being born of a progressive age, it has been found to possess a rare adaptability to the advance of liberal development. The constitution was finished and sworn to by the deputies on May 17, 1814, which thus became the national holiday of Norway, its "Fourth of July."

The day after the constitution was sworn to, Prince Christian Frederick was unanimously elected king of Norway. War with Sweden now seemed very near; but Bernadotte was off with the greater part of the army in Germany, and Sweden was loath to begin fighting. She appealed to Russia, England, Austria and Prussia for help.

Sir Beaumont Before Public.

The appointment of Vice Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, former commander in chief of the Australian station, as British representative on the North Sea commission, brought a well-known soldier into prominence. Admiral Beaumont is known in America, having married a daughter of Charles G. Perkins, of Boston. Admiral Beaumont has had a long and enviable career in the British naval service. As a lieutenant he was decorated with the Arctic medal upon his return from the Arctic expedition of 1875-76. He was also promoted, and in 1882 was appointed naval attaché for Europe. Soon afterward he became private secretary to Lord Northbrook, then first lord of the admiralty, in which capacity he went to Egypt in 1881. Seven years later he was promoted to commodore of the fleet, and for two years he commanded the training squadron. In 1894

Remodeled.

Flora—How Clara has changed! I saw her this morning and she looked like a different woman! Dora—Oh, she's just the same as ever—only she has changed dressmakers.—Detroit Free Press.

Would Give Up.

Papa—What daughter! I wish to marry the duke. "Well, I'll give up." "I knew you would, you dear old popper, but the duke wants to know how much?"—Houston Post.

which as signatory powers had guaranteed to Sweden the possession of Norway. Bernadotte knew that Sweden in a war of conquest might fail, and preferred Norway should feel the weight of overwhelming opposition. To Sweden's appeal, Russia promised an army corps of 30,000 men, England blockaded the whole coast of Norway with the object of starving out independence. At the same time a commission, consisting of one envoy from each of the four powers, was sent to Christiania to demand submission to the terms of the treaty of Kiel.

It was generally believed that the Norwegians and Danes were in league against the Swedes, but the commission on arrival at Christiania found a people that had given themselves a free constitution, elected a king, and were making ready to resist invasion by the Swedes. With this wholly unexpected condition of affairs existing in Norway, with Bernadotte hurrying toward the Norwegian frontier, the envoys, men of adaptability, attempted to arrive at terms of peace rather than unconditional submission to the terms of the treaty. The envoys recommended to Bernadotte capitulation, and on his refusal they washed their hands of the affair and retired in disgust. Actual hostilities began between the Swedes and Norwegians, fighting being carried on along the frontier. The king of Sweden issued a proclamation, in



CROWN PRINCE GUSTAVUS.

which he declared the constitution of May 17 illegal, and in which he proclaimed himself king of Norway.

But Bernadotte was a wise man and realized that Sweden was losing favor with the powerful friends that in the beginning had arrayed themselves against Norway. Perhaps he was afraid Russia might be well pleased at continued friction between Norway and Sweden. He began to make efforts to gain the confidence of the Norwegians; representatives were sent to Norway to Christiania. Bernadotte's promise was made to resign Norway's constitution as invalid. Christian Frederick was politely asked to let slip from him executive power. A Norwegian victory over the Swedes in battle further convinced Bernadotte of the wisdom of a peaceful settlement, and an armistice was arranged. In October a storming convened in Christiania; the abdication of Christian was received; it was decided that "Norway, as an independent kingdom, was to be united with Sweden under one king, on certain conditions." The conditions were agreed to, and the storming, having received notification that the Swedish king was ready to swear allegiance to the constitution, elected Charles XIII. king of Norway.

The Swedish king, an old man, did not look upon the conditional submission in the light of a great victory, as did his people generally; it is said he pronounced it "a union to weep over." But Bernadotte was well content, holding his hand until later, when he should be ruler in name; and in 1818, under the title of Charles XIV., he became king. Then he tried to take back some of the granted rights from the Norwegians, but the storming was determined in its resistance, and successful. Things went so far that the king, in 1821, assembled a naval squadron and massed Swedish troops for the purpose of intimidating the storming, but it passed a bill for the third time over the royal veto. Since the death of Bernadotte the struggle has been continued between king and storming. Bitter feeling has been engendered by the king calling to his assistance Swedish people against Norwegian demands, and by the Swedes appealing to the king when they have wanted to outlaw Norway in some desired end. This, it goes without saying, has not tended to increased harmony.

Norwegian and Swede are related politically, but as peoples they are very different. In Norway democratic ideals and liberalism have gained much more headway than in Sweden, where the aristocracy and "the masses" are widely separated. The aristocratic class still practically constitute the governing class in Sweden; and, according to Leonard Stejneger, writing in the Conservative Quarterly, "in this fight for supremacy in Swedish politics the aristocratic element views the continued progress of the Norwegian democracy with apprehension and hatred. They tremble lest the success of the Norwegian farmer in governing his country in a modern spirit may influence his Swedish brother to take the government into his own hands. It appears to them more advisable to fight this tendency by trying to crush the democracy in Norway than to wait for the time when they may have to battle for their class interests and power in Swedish soil."

CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER.

he was appointed director of naval intelligence, and after serving as aid-de-camp to the late Queen Victoria for a short time was promoted rear admiral in 1897. In the following year he was given command of the Pacific fleet.

Flora—How Clara has changed! I saw her this morning and she looked like a different woman!

Dora—Oh, she's just the same as ever—only she has changed dressmakers.—Detroit Free Press.

Would Give Up.

Papa—What daughter! I wish to marry the duke. "Well, I'll give up." "I knew you would, you dear old popper, but the duke wants to know how much?"—Houston Post.

THE NEW NORTH.

PARK & COMPANY, Publishers.

C.M. PARK, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For a contract of three months, the rate is \$1.00 per column inch for each insertion. For a six months contract, the rate is \$1.50 per column inch for each insertion. For a yearly contract, the rate is \$2.00 per column inch for each insertion. In addition to the above all compositions a display ad in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

READING NOTICES.—Will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. All notices will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

In a recent issue of THE NEW NORTH we stated that Congressman Brown had introduced a bill asking an appropriation for a public building. We notice that bill H. R. 15515 is the one introduced by Mr. Brown and provides for the purchase of a site only, to cost not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars. The bill failed to pass but we hope for better luck next time.

Herman Grotophorst, of Baraboo, who resigned his position as member of the State Board of Control some time ago to run for congress in the third district has been reappointed by Gov. La Follette. Mr. Grotophorst was an able and efficient member of the Board and his numerous friends throughout the state rejoice in his reappointment.

He was defeated in his run for congress by J. W. Babcock by less than 300 votes. This, in a district that has a Republican majority of about 15,000, shows his popularity in the district.

Efforts are being made in the legislature to abolish the entire force of game wardens throughout the state.

The opposition to the wardens comes principally from those who wish to hunt and fish as they desire. There is also considerable jealousy from politicians on account of the patronage given a governor in their appointment.

On the whole we believe the game wardens have done good work in suppressing and punishing violators of the law, thus protecting game, and should be continued in office. Only last week a game warden confiscated a large deer found in large telescope grips, and about fifty pounds of choice black bass.

Without wardens game in Northern Wisconsin would be destroyed within three years.

The legislature is dragging slowly along. It has passed but few bills although the session is two months old.

Nearly every bill can be traced back to a personal motive, to some man who has an axe to grind, who desires a law to cover a special case.

All such bills should be killed on sight. But the person interested asks to be heard before the committee, and by specious talk he manages to postpone the decision until something may occur to help his pet scheme.

Assemblyman Norcross of Janesville let the flash light on some of these bills last week and said "kill 'em, kill 'em." But unfortunately some of these personal bills have more lives than a cat, and our statutes are filled with worthless legislation.

Last fall, before election, nearly everybody including stalwart politicians were in favor of a railroad rate commission. But it seems it was all for effect, as now some stalwarts in the legislature are showing who their masters are by placing obstacles in the way of legislation to secure said commission. But the people are wide awake and the days of the railroad politician are numbered. This Wisconsin movement will spread all over the United States within four years, and a man will be elected president in 1903 who will favor restraining railroads in their rebates, in private cars, etc. The people are ready to take the helm of the old ship of state, and it will be under the Republicans, too, and not under the faction that is trying to obstruct railroad legislation in Wisconsin.

WHO SHALL NOMINATE JUDGES.

The Milwaukee lawyers to the number of four hundred and over held a sort of primary election for judges this spring. Lawyers were not allowed to vote. With all due respect to the legal fraternity we submit that the people ought to have something to say about who shall be nominated for judges. The people are the parties in the suits and have to abide by the courts decisions and pay the costs. So, fair play demands that the people have a chance beyond that of voting for the candidate whom the lawyers nominate.

TWO CENT FARE.

In the legislature, Saturday the Assembly passed the bill for a two cent fare on railroads to a third reading, which virtually passes the bill in that house. There were but two votes against it.

This bill applies to those roads whose earnings amount to at least \$10,500 per mile annually and will do

away with the rebate to traveling men who purchase 2000 miles at a time.

The bill will undoubtedly pass the senate, as the people demand it. And then every man who rides even a few miles on a railroad each year, can see for himself the practical benefits of the political agitation during the last few years.

LA FOLLETTE IN 1903.

Hon. Isaac Stephenson is quoted by the Milwaukee Free Press as saying the following about Governor La Follette, when he was in Washington last week:

"Yes, I suppose he will have to come to the senate, but many of us up there in the badger state somehow feel that the senatorship is not the most fortunate position for him to take at present. We think unless issues greatly change, Robert M. La Follette is the man of destiny and bound to be the next president of the United States. All things seem possible to him and perhaps he can overcome the hoodoo which public men have always thought attached to senators when they were mentioned for higher honors."

Issues will not change. The railroads and trusts will continue the fight beyond 1903, and Robert M. La Follette is possessed of the right spirit and right principles that the people demand in their great leader.

Wisconsin has not been considered, heretofore, as the home of a president, by reason of its not being in the column of doubtful states. But that sentiment has passed away. And now the man for the people is the cry, regardless of location. And in our opinion the people will demand Robert M. La Follette, the man who has waged war for the people of Wisconsin as no other man ever dared to do before. He is under no obligations to railroad or corporate interests. He stands for the people and is known all over this country as the people's champion.

In a letter from central Illinois to one of the publishers of this paper a few days since, a gentleman wrote,—"Wisconsin ought to be proud of her La Follette. We think a good deal of our governor, Charley Deneen, but we know more about La Follette than we do about Deneen."

So his reputation does not stop at the boundary line of the state but goes over the border, over the whole country, and in a way that will make him a prominent candidate for the presidency in 1903.

LAY SERMON.

Editor—Robert Browning.

The immortal poet did not write that as a slang word. He merely used it as an explosive, preliminary to a description of the myriads of rodents infesting the little Brunswick town, and which were charmed away by the magical music of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. But that is no reason why the preacher should not utilize it as a text for a brief discourse on slang.

Slang is more prevalent than many people imagine. Its pervasion is almost universal. Some people use it unconsciously, the majority habitually, as a substitute for intellectual effort, a lazy shirking of the burden of thought.

The system, or more correctly, the range of slang is perhaps the most comprehensive of all the ordinary departments of speech. It has expletives for every passion, words for every description, phrases for every ascent, affirmation and negation. One reason why slang is so prevalent is because it supplies so many wants of unregenerate human nature. It relieves the impatient by saving time and exertion in efforts to be polite. It reinforces the impulsive by affording an outlet for sudden excitement and passion. It eases the christian conscience by providing a respectable substitute for profanity.

Slang includes most of the expletives expressive of anger, disappointment and all the shadier passions and impulses. And to one who really wants to think and talk right it is a serious question what and how much slang he can use and still keep of the inhibition "wear not at all." How are we to construe the injunction "let your communication be yea, nay, yea, nay, for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." Is it to be literally interpreted? Is a man to absolutely suppress the little volcano that rages within his breast when he involuntarily tries conclusions between his thumb nail and a hammer, or when the braven look agent persistently trespasses on his time on a busy day? There are times when the mantle of charity is an absolute necessity, and on such occasions surely a good Providence will gently and kindly let the curtain fall.

Ideal good people, those who have finally triumphed over their worse selves, maintain that christian philosophy should enable us to meet all of life's emergencies and accidents with smiling faces and untroubled composure. That reminds me of a little story by Robert J. Burdette:—"It was one hot summer afternoon when the air was full of sunshine and singing birds and buzzing insects. Our dear old clergyman—I can see him now—was telling us boys how we should never get excited.

"Boys," he said, "you should always be patient—you should never lose your temper—never let your angry passions rise. I never do. Now, to illustrate, boys," pointing upward, "you see that little fly on my nose. A good many wicked,

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two boxes of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."—J. H. Burge, Mason, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has cured the worst of deep coughs for 60 years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

An inactive liver prevents any cough medicine from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

worldly men would get angry at that fly, but I don't. What do I do? Why, my children, I simply say go away fly—go away, and—confound it, it's a wasp!"

I don't think the sermon on the mount teaches stoicism. The Indian is your true stoic. No pain or ill, whether sudden or insidious, can wring from him any expression of suffering. But with all that his impenetrable reserve will find his enemy if it requires a life time. Byron's Corsair was "the mildest mannered man who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." Eamity too often abides in the breast of the silent man. But the genial, companionable man, after an explosion of wrath, resumes his equanimity and is the same good fellow as before.

But the real slang is the conversational kind, that which so often usurps the place of all elaborate and literary expression in every day ofusion. There are many persons of real delicacy who almost habitually use double entendre, many refined people who cannot converse five minutes without interlarding slang phrases. There is danger in this, for the habit becomes dominant, and many a bright mind is clouded and many a life made impotent as a beautiful example because the best powers of speech have been neglected and abused.

Yet slang is not an unmitigated evil. Perhaps literary and social legislation against it should not be prohibitory. Lexicographers have adopted some of its most forcible and expressive words, writers and orators have utilized some of its most pregnant phrases. These have adorned and invigorated the language. But the words thus sanctioned have been redeemed and separated from their gross surroundings and elevated to higher and better associations. Their adoption affords no warrant for the continued use of those that are left to their evil environment and which serve only to deface polite conversation.

While in this regard considerable latitude should be allowed in conversation, and even in oratory and literature, yet the world of culture and learning and christian endeavor should discourage the use of slang, and should exert such influences and offer such rewards as will put it in the way of ultimate extinction. The public schools should take the matter in hand and pause in their chase after new tangled systems long enough to train their pupils in correct and refined speaking. Right expression indicates right thinking. Pure language is the reflex of pure hearts. Of course we don't want overrefinement—Bostonese. Transcendentalism has no place in our modest circle. But there is no need for stilted language to express even the highest thought. English language is rich beyond computation. Its synonyms are so innumerable that we are liable to be lost in making our selections. There need never be a lack of words to express the most delicate shades of meaning.

So that, in the last analysis, our attitude towards even the best slang should be one of hostility. Let there be a reconstruction on the broad basis of common sense and good English. Really ignorant people are comparatively few and should be fewer. The vast wealth of language upon which we can draw should mentally enrich us all. Access is free to a limitless vocabulary of legitimate words, and no person of sense and refinement should resort to the walls of the street or the crevices of the slums. Let us establish a censorship over ourselves, each his own unsparing critic, and we shall soon emancipate ourselves from the habit of doubtful language, and our thoughts, pure and elevated, shall always and everywhere find their fitting expression. So mote it be.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH. Sunday 7:30 a. m. Holy Communion. 10:30 a. m. Morning prayer, and sermon: "Our Father." 7:30 p. m. Evening service. Services during Lent—Holy Communion daily except Friday, 7:30 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Evening prayer except Thursday and Friday. 7:30 p. m. Fridays: Evening prayer and address: "Story of the Cross." Rev. Geo. M. Babcock, Pastor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. Sunday services: 8 a. m. Low mass and Communion.

H. M. Buck's Clothing House

We Have Just Received a Fine Line of

MEN'S HAND TAILORED SUITS

They are the latest creations in styles and Fabrics. We would be pleased to show you these goods if you would favor us with a visit to our store.

New Spring Goods Arriving Daily

We Have Just Received a Full Line of

Chippewa Hand Made Sporting & Working Shoes

H. M. BUCK CLOTHING HOUSE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday Evening,
March 14th

THE MIRTHFUL COMEDY

Alphonse

AND
GASTON

The season's comedy craze enacted by an excellent company of clever comedians. A medley of wit, beauty and song. The funniest of all cartoon comedies. The newest and best with an all star cast.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

W. T. SEEGER, Manager. E. E. HORS, Local Mgr.

10 a. m. High mass and sermon.
11 a. m. Mass daily during the week.
Rev. P. SCHMITZ, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
10:30 a. m. Sermon: "Strength of Character."
12:00 m. Bible school.
3:30 p. m. Junior Epworth League.
6:30 p. m. Epworth League devotion service.
7:30 p. m. Evening sermon. Subject: "God's Model Man."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship and sermon.
11:15 a. m. Bible school.
2:30 p. m. Primary Sunday school north side.
3:30 p. m. North side school.
6:30 p. m. Junior advanced meeting.
7:30 p. m. Sixth sermon in Trades Series. Subject: "Railroad and Traveling Men."
It is hoped to have the usual amount of good music.
The following Sunday sermon will close the series. Subject: "The Working Woman and the Domestic Service Problem."

THE SALVATION ARMY.
Sunday meetings are:
3 p. m. Junior Meeting.
3 p. m. Christian Praise Service.
8 p. m. Salvation Rally.
CAPTAIN ELLIS and WIFE, Officers in Charge.

For Sale—The vacant corner property 110x20 opposite Northwest corner depot, a frontage of 75 feet on Brown street and 110 feet on Anderson street. Will sell entire or divide same to suit purchaser. Address, Jony Mortimer, Greenland, Mich.

Kretlow's Pharmacy

Is the place to have your Physicians Prescriptions Compounded.

Anything New

In drugs you will find at my store if it is to be had in the city. We aim to keep our stock at all times right up to the hour, and carry an assortment of worthy goods to sell

At Right Prices

Largest Variety of Perfumes in the city.

Our toilet articles are of the kind that give full value in satisfaction for every cent of cost.

F. E. KRETLOW

THE DRUGGIST.

VESSEY & COLE

—DEALERS IN—
Hay, Feed, Oats,
Staple & Fancy Groceries
Fresh and Salt Meats.
Famous Ferndell Canned Goods
Always In Stock.

DO YOU KNOW

That our store is headquarters for the best in

Perfumes, Writing Paper & Fancy Stationery

A complete line of sporting goods and patent medicines always in stock. Careful attention given to the filling of prescriptions. Give us a call.

ANDERLE & HINMAN

28 SO. BROWN STREET

Red School House shoes wear best. Agency at the Hub.
If you want any green 16 inch wood pine and hemlock, now is the time to order.
BROWN BROS.

H. L. GARNER, Physician and Surgeon. Office in Merchants State Bank Building. Rhinelander, Wis.
T. B. McINDOE, Physician & Surgeon. Rhinelander, Wis. Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

ALASKA NEGLECTED

TERRITORY ASKS THAT CONSIDERATION BE SHOWN HER.

HAS GROWING AND IMPORTANT INTERESTS

Difficulties of Transportation Almost Prohibit Enterprise and Reforms in Government Are Sadly Needed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The bill now before congress aimed at remedying some of the ills under which the Territory of Alaska has been suffering since Uncle Sam has taken possession of it, is a measure of great importance. The government of Alaska is little more than a figurehead, while most of the administrative functions fall upon the judges or come under their supervision. United States commissioners and deputy marshals, appointed by the judges, have direct control of the natives, and inasmuch as these officers are paid mainly by fees they are led to adopt methods for securing business which are exceedingly unpleasant to read of. And not only is Alaska in sore need of reform in government, but she stands sadly in need of good roads, and, deciding that patience has ceased to be a virtue, she is strenuously endeavoring to secure federal aid in this matter.

A recent investigator reports that transportation is hopelessly inadequate

among outsiders, ignorant as a rule of the smallest details of Alaskan life, as one that has done much to uplift the native, a staunch and trusted friend of the Alaskan. One missionary, an Episcopalian, not long ago established a mission station in a distant and lonely point on the Yukon river, and a part of his equipment was a specially made thermometer that could register 50 degrees below zero F. To-day there are mission stations from St. Michael's all along the route to the gold fields. All hail to the missionary who makes such plucky effort to do something for neglected Alaska.

Transportation is a most serious question in this thinly settled land of wide extent—Alaska has an area equal to one-sixth that of the United States excluding the latter's colonial possessions. Dr. Sheldon Jackson introduced a bill as a partial solution, and this helped out matters for the natives. But now in the days of gold fever and desire for rapid enterprise, the land cries aloud for roads, roads, both railroads and wagon-roads. Such loss of life, retarding of advancement, delay of development, Alaska experiences today because of her trackless expanse of territory.

The member of the Harriman expedition that wrote on the resources of Alaska declares that it is not a country for agriculture nor for home-making, and says, with brevity, "few people go to Alaska to live, they go merely to stay until they have made their stake." But the present rate of increase of even a temporary population indicates that the demand for fair transportation will grow in strength. The census of 1900 gives a population of 61,552, nearly double that of ten years previous. The increase has been almost entirely due to the whites pouring into the Yukon.

VIEW OF SITKA.

for the present needs of the country, to say nothing of the conditions discouraging future development. Gold mining is carried on in the face of terrible odds, and there is most urgent requirement that the government step in and make possible better means of communication. The Canadian government has found it practicable to build good roads in that region, and her example should be followed by her neighbor who boasts of his enterprise. President Roosevelt in his last message laid much stress on conditions and needed reforms in "our Siberia," and this arctic possession may counterbalance itself that such a strenuous individual is taking an interest in its welfare. We shall expect ere long to see something doing for Alaska.

Settlers as well as the native portion of the population need protection. One that pleads the urgent need of a territorial form of government for Alaska declares that practically only in the mining regions can be found any inducements for settlers and says there seems to be no safeguard for any enterprise except that secured by patents for mining claims. Year after year Alaskans have waited to see in each president's message any mention of Alaska beyond that of the vested boundary question, and year after year have been forced to the conclusion of Uncle Sam's indifference. It has been argued at times that indifference has given way to some slight show of interest, that it would be a difficult matter to make rules suitable for a population made up so largely of a people differing widely in language and customs from the whites. It has been advocated that for some time to come the natives be left in the hands of the missionaries, who shall fit them to become citizens. In answer to this Alaskans urge the right arm of the law is needed to protect and assist these missionaries, that the natives must be made to understand he has a government that in addition to its duty to protect him has full power to see he obeys its laws.

The missionary has been a strong influence in Alaskan affairs, and the Alaskan missionary has been, and is, a possessor of unusual zeal, integrity and wisdom. The government has grown to expect double duty of the missionary, looking to him to be the spiritual guide and teacher of the people, and leaving to him the settlement of disputes among his simple people.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson is known, even

numbers not mounting at such a rapid rate in southern Alaska. And it goes without saying that the new pioneers will want to get about speedily, will want commerce to move with swiftness. The day is not far off when there must be abandoned the Chilkoot Indians, the horses and burros, dogs and sleds, used for transporting means between points on waterways. And the danger of shooting rapids, passing through narrow canyons, must give way to some less exciting manner of travel.

And if in time this temporary population is replaced by permanent settlers, then our government will be forced to continual remembrance of her northernmost territory. It is wrong to think of Alaska as given over entirely to arctic cold, arctic perils, arctic products. It was once thought that the only valuable part of the Alaska purchase was the fur, the gold and seal business, that the gold and seal business was the only one of importance, and some future day what are now her latest resources may become the chief wealth of Alaska. Mr. Gannett, of the Harriman expedition, adds his voice to the declaration that Alaska's natural resources are enormous. "The skins and furs, the gold, copper and coal, and the timber of the territory are in value almost beyond calculation, and the mere rearing of this harvest soon and ripened for us by nature will occupy an industrial army for years."

One that writes more enthusiastically, if less authoritatively, Mr. R. W. James, refers to the attractions of this country. "In the future there will be many who will prefer Alaska or Dakota to Florida and vice versa. As far as my own experience led me to observe it was lovely and healthful. I can see no reason why a tract of land teeming with wealth should be neglected by government and people alike. From the mines of silver and gold, from the mighty forests of cedar and pine, from the beautiful flocks of seal and otter, from the great fisheries of seal, whale, salmon and cod, from the enormous, inexhaustible supply of pure ice, comes the one voice: Give us the protection of an interested government, and we will not only support ourselves, but will return to the United States a revenue many times multiplying the amount of her investment by purchase of the district of Alaska."

NORMAN CUTTING.

CACTUS MADE INTO FOOD.

California Botanist Succeeds, After Years of Labor, in Obtaining This Result.

Dr. Luther Burbank, who is called "the botanical wizard" because of his development of countless plants and other similar fruits, has just produced, after ten years' work, a spineless cactus which is half as nutritious as wheat and will yield more forage to the acre, says the Week's Progress. By a series of crossings and recombinations of different varieties from different parts of the world Burbank is aiming to make the plant hardier and produce more fruit and leaves.

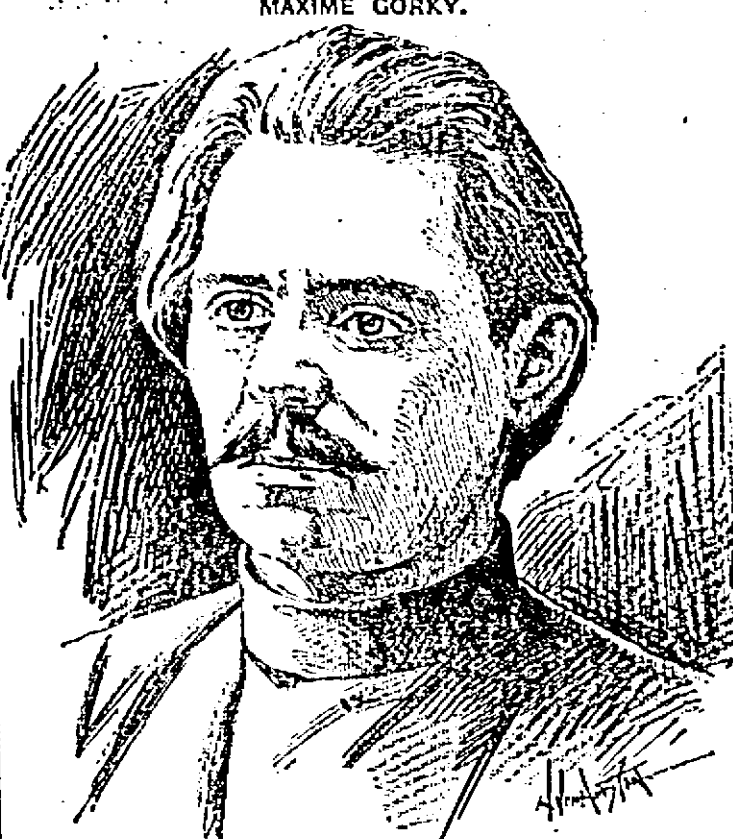
He has at his Santa Rosa experimental grounds specimens of cactus which he has robbed of thorns, having brought the berry leaves to such a state of perfection that a man can rub his face with them. The surface is found to be as soft as silk.

A distinguished Indian officer, Scotch to the core, never lost an opportunity of praising his countrymen. One evening at mess he had a large number of guests, and had a magnificent specimen of a Highland piper on duty behind his chair. To draw attention to the man's splendid appearance he turned to him and said: "What part of Scotland do you come from, my man?"

With a punnettous salute, the reply was: "Tipperary, yer honor."—London Tit-Bits.

Indifference. "What do you think posterity will say about you?" "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "I am not afraid of what posterity will say. People who are mean enough to talk about a man behind his back never wield much influence."—Washington Star.

One of the Responsibilities. "The responsibilities of a parent are very great." "Yes," answered Mr. Sirlin Barker. "It requires a great deal of self-command for a man to refrain from telling all the bright things his children say."—Washington Star.



He is the brains of the Russian revolution, which he asserts has begun. He is a novelist of marked ability, and was born in 1868.

APPLES, CIDER AND BOY.

Government Report Gives Details, But Is Badly Off in One Respect.

A carefully printed and brainy treatise on "The Chemical Composition of Apples and Cider" has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a very fine document. It is full of big words and sounds like a technical description of grand opera, written by an expert, declares the Los Angeles News.

It tells pretty nearly everything that one does not care to know, and neglects to point to the location of an old-fashioned cider mill such as you used to know when you were a boy.

You remember it? You crossed the railroad track, ploughed through a bit of woods, and then into an old orchard where a few apple trees were leaning to the track. Up a hillside went a hill, and then—

Smell it? What a question to ask a boy. There is an odor that clings to an old-fashioned cider mill that has the spices of Araby beating a block. The only thing to compare with it is the kaleidoscopic smell that floats from a drug store in the early summer when they commence to leave the front doors open all day. And that isn't so good as a cider mill's fragrance.

And pretty soon a small boy has opened the door of the old mill and approaches a man who is handling apples with a scowling frown, and has timidly remarked: "Please, Mr. Jones, can I have a drink of cider?"

In the city the answer would be: "Get out of here!" for in a city a boy doesn't seem to find friends readily.

Down in the country it is different, and the answer is: "Sorry, but you can't. You'll find some straw over there. Fill up your skin."

Did you ever lay over a cider barrel just after the mellow has begun to "work"? You haven't lived.

You drink slowly, and every once in a while you have to stop and take a long breath, and you wish you had a neck like a giraffe and a capacity enormous. And somebody says the apples are wormy, and you can't care, and you apply your lips to the straw again and take a few last swallows. The cider man pats you on the shoulder and gives you a pat on the back to your mother, and lets you pick out some of the nicest apples, and that is all.

Builders Copy Plants.

Principles of construction that architects have slowly worked out, Lord Avebury suggests, were adopted by plants millions of years ago. Some plant stems are round, others are triangular, others quadrangular, and so on, and it seems possible to give a mechanical explanation of the differences. Builders have adopted the girder as the most economical method of resisting a strain in one direction. Plants seem to have built on a like plan, tree-trunks being round to resist strain from all directions, while plants with opposite leaves and stems in two directions have two girders giving a quadrangular stem, and triangular and pentagonal stems may be accounted for as strengthening against like obvious strains.

Paved with Human Skulls.

Gwando, a native town in Africa, contains between 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants and is surrounded by a pallade of poles, the top of every pole being crowned with a human skull. There are six gates and the approach to each gate is laid with a pavement of human skulls, the tops being the only parts that show above ground. More than 2,000 skulls are used in the pavement leading up to each gate. The pavement is of snowy whiteness, polished to the smoothness of ivory by the daily passage of hundreds of naked feet.

EFFLUX OF THE NEW GOLD.

World's Supply of \$325,500,000 a Year Is Quickly Distributed Among Nations.

No phase of the financial situation has attracted more attention in the forecasts of the coming year than the increased gold output of the world. Eight years ago this product footed up a trifling \$200,000,000; in 1899 it rose to \$200,000,000; in 1900 to \$250,000,000; in 1901 to \$300,000,000; in 1902 to \$350,000,000; in 1903 to \$400,000,000; in 1904 to \$450,000,000; in 1905 to \$500,000,000; in 1906 to \$550,000,000; in 1907 to \$600,000,000; in 1908 to \$650,000,000; in 1909 to \$700,000,000; in 1910 to \$750,000,000; in 1911 to \$800,000,000; in 1912 to \$850,000,000; in 1913 to \$900,000,000; in 1914 to \$950,000,000; in 1915 to \$1,000,000,000; in 1916 to \$1,050,000,000; in 1917 to \$1,100,000,000; in 1918 to \$1,150,000,000; in 1919 to \$1,200,000,000; in 1920 to \$1,250,000,000; in 1921 to \$1,300,000,000; in 1922 to \$1,350,000,000; in 1923 to \$1,400,000,000; in 1924 to \$1,450,000,000; in 1925 to \$1,500,000,000; in 1926 to \$1,550,000,000; in 1927 to \$1,600,000,000; in 1928 to \$1,650,000,000; in 1929 to \$1,700,000,000; in 1930 to \$1,750,000,000; in 1931 to \$1,800,000,000; in 1932 to \$1,850,000,000; in 1933 to \$1,900,000,000; in 1934 to \$1,950,000,000; in 1935 to \$2,000,000,000; in 1936 to \$2,050,000,000; in 1937 to \$2,100,000,000; in 1938 to \$2,150,000,000; in 1939 to \$2,200,000,000; in 1940 to \$2,250,000,000; in 1941 to \$2,300,000,000; in 1942 to \$2,350,000,000; in 1943 to \$2,400,000,000; in 1944 to \$2,450,000,000; in 1945 to \$2,500,000,000; in 1946 to \$2,550,000,000; in 1947 to \$2,600,000,000; in 1948 to \$2,650,000,000; in 1949 to \$2,700,000,000; in 1950 to \$2,750,000,000; in 1951 to \$2,800,000,000; in 1952 to \$2,850,000,000; in 1953 to \$2,900,000,000; in 1954 to \$2,950,000,000; in 1955 to \$3,000,000,000; in 1956 to \$3,050,000,000; in 1957 to \$3,100,000,000; in 1958 to \$3,150,000,000; in 1959 to \$3,200,000,000; in 1960 to \$3,250,000,000; in 1961 to \$3,300,000,000; in 1962 to \$3,350,000,000; in 1963 to \$3,400,000,000; in 1964 to \$3,450,000,000; in 1965 to \$3,500,000,000; in 1966 to \$3,550,000,000; in 1967 to \$3,600,000,000; in 1968 to \$3,650,000,000; in 1969 to \$3,700,000,000; 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in 2042 to \$7,350,000,000; in 2043 to \$7,400,000,000; in 2044 to \$7,450,000,000; in 2045 to \$7,500,000,000; in 2046 to \$7,550,000,000; in 2047 to \$7,600,000,000; in 2048 to \$7,650,000,000; in 2049 to \$7,700,000,000; in 2050 to \$7,750,000,000; in 2051 to \$7,800,000,000; in 2052 to \$7,850,000,000; in 2053 to \$7,900,000,000; in 2054 to \$7,950,000,000; in 2055 to \$8,000,000,000; in 2056 to \$8,050,000,000; in 2057 to \$8,100,000,000; in 2058 to \$8,150,000,000; in 2059 to \$8,200,000,000; in 2060 to \$8,250,000,000; in 2061 to \$8,300,000,000; in 2062 to \$8,350,000,000; in 2063 to \$8,400,000,000; in 2064 to \$8,450,000,000; in 2065 to \$8,500,000,000; in 2066 to \$8,550,000,000; in 2067 to \$8,600,000,000; in 2068 to \$8,650,000,000; in 2069 to \$8,700,000,000; in 2070 to \$8,750,000,000; in 2071 to \$8,800,000,000; in 2072 to \$8,850,000,000; in 2073 to \$8,900,000,000; in 2074 to \$8,950,000,000; in 2075 to \$9,000,000,000; in 2076 to \$9,050,000,000; in 2077 to \$9,100,000,000; in 2078 to \$9,150,000,000; in 2079 to \$9,200,000,000; in 2080 to \$9,250,000,000; in 2081 to \$9,300,000,000; in 2082 to \$9,350,000,000; in 2083 to \$9,400,000,000; in 2084 to \$9,450,000,000; in 2085 to \$9,500,000,000; in 2086 to \$9,550,000,000; in 2087 to \$9,600,000,000; in 2088 to \$9,650,000,000; in 2089 to \$9,700,000,000; in 2090 to \$9,750,000,000; in 2091 to \$9,800,000,000; in 2092 to \$9,850,000,000; in 2093 to \$9,900,000,000; in 2094 to \$9,950,000,000; in 2095 to \$10,000,000,000; in 2096 to \$10,050,000,000; in 2097 to \$10,100,000,000; in 2098 to \$10,150,000,000; in 2099 to \$10,200,000,000; in 2100 to \$10,250,000,000; in 2101 to \$10,300,000,000; in 2102 to \$10,350,000,000; in 2103 to \$10,400,000,000; in 2104 to \$10,450,000,000; in 2105 to \$10,500,000,000; in 2106 to \$10,550,000,000; in 2107 to \$10,600,000,000; in 2108 to \$10,650,000,000; in 2109 to \$10,700,000,000; in 2110 to \$10,750,000,000; in 2111 to \$10,800,000,000; in 2112 to \$10,850,000,000; in 2113 to \$10,900,000,000; in 2114 to \$10,950,000,000; in 2115 to \$11,000,000,000; in 2116 to \$11,050,000,000; in 2117 to \$11,100,000,000; in 2118 to \$11,150,000,000; in 2119 to \$11,200,000,000; in 2120 to \$11,250,000,000; in 2121 to \$11,300,000,000; in 2122 to \$11,350,000,000; in 2123 to \$11,400,000,000; in 2124 to \$11,450,000,000; in 2125 to \$11,500,000,000; in 2126 to \$11,550,000,000; in 2127 to \$11,600,000,000; in 2128 to \$11,650,000,000; in 2129 to \$11,700,000,000; in 2130 to \$11,750,000,000; in 2131 to \$11,800,000,000; in 2132 to \$11,850,000,000; in 2133 to \$11,900,000,000; in 2134 to \$11,950,000,000; in 2135 to \$12,000,000,000; in 2136 to \$12,050,000,000; in 2137 to \$12,100,000,000; in 2138 to \$12,150,000,000; in 2139 to \$12,200,000,000; in 2140 to \$12,250,000,000; in 2141 to \$12,300,000,000; in 2142 to \$12,350,000,000; in 2143 to \$12,400,000,000; in 2144 to \$12,450,000,000; in 2145 to \$12,500,000,000; in 2146 to \$12,550,000,000; in 2147 to \$12,600,000,000; in 2148 to \$12,650,000,000; in 2149 to \$12,700,000,000; in 2150 to \$12,750,000,000; in 2151 to \$12,800,000,000; in 2152 to \$12,850,000,000; in 2153 to \$12,900,000,000; in 2154 to \$12,950,000,000; in 2155 to \$13,000,000,000; in 2156 to \$13,050,000,000; in 2157 to \$13,100,000,000; in 2158 to \$13,150,000,000; in 2159 to \$13,200,000,000; in 2160 to \$13,250,000,000; in 2161 to \$13,300,000,000; in 2162 to \$13,350,000,000; in 2163 to \$13,400,000,000; in 2164 to \$13,450,000,000; in 2165 to \$13,500,000,000; in 2166 to \$13,550,000,000; in 2167 to \$13,600,000,000; in 2168 to \$13,650,000,000; in 2169 to \$13,700,000,000; in 2170 to \$13,750,000,000; in 2171 to \$13,800,000,000; in 2172 to \$13,850,000,000; in 2173 to \$13,900,000,000; in 2174 to \$13,950,000,000; in 2175 to \$14,000,000,000; in 2176 to \$14,050,000,000; in 2177 to \$14,100,000,000; in 2178 to \$14,150,000,000; in 2179 to \$14,200,000,000; in 2180 to \$14,250,000,000; in 2181 to \$14,300,000,000; in 2182 to \$14,350,000,000; in 2183 to \$14,400,000,000; in 2184 to \$14,450,000,000; in 2185 to \$14,500,000,000; in 2186 to \$14,550,000,000; in 2187 to \$14,600,000,000; in 2188 to \$14,650,000,000; in 2189 to \$14,700,000,000; in 2190 to \$14,750,000,000; in 2191 to \$14,800,000,000; in 2192 to \$14,850,000,000; in 2193 to \$14,900,000,000; in 2194 to \$14,950,000,000; in 2195 to \$15,000,000,000; in 2196 to \$15,050,000,000; in 2197 to \$15,100,000,000; in 2198 to \$15,150,000,000; in 2199 to \$15,200,000,000; in 2200 to \$15,250,000,000; in 2201 to \$15,300,000,000; in 2202 to \$15,350,000,000; in 2203 to \$15,400,000,000; in 2204 to \$15,450,000,000; in 2205 to \$15,500,000,000; in 2206 to \$15,550,000,000; in 2207 to \$15,600,000,000; in 2208 to \$15,650,000,000; in 2209 to \$15,700,000,000; in 2210 to \$15,750,000,000; in 2211 to \$15,800,000,000; in 2212 to \$15,850,000,000; in 2213 to \$15,900,000,000; in 2214 to \$15,950,000,000; in 2215 to \$16,000,000,000; in 2216 to \$16,050,000,000; in 2217 to \$16,100,000,000; in 2218 to \$16,150,000,000; in 2219 to \$16,200,000,000; in 2220 to \$16,250,000,000; in 2221 to \$16,300,000,000; in 2222 to \$16,350,000,000; in 2223 to \$16,400,000,000; in 2224 to \$16,450,000,000; in 2225 to \$16,500,000,000; in 2226 to \$16,550,000,000; in 2227 to \$16,600,000,000; in 2228 to \$16,650,000,000; in 2229 to \$16,700,000,000; in 2230 to \$16,750,000,000; in 2231 to \$16,800,000,000; in 2232 to \$16,850,000,000; in 2233 to \$16,900,000,000; in 2234 to \$16,950,000,000; in 2235 to \$17,000,000,000; in 2236 to \$17,050,000,000; in 2237 to \$17,100,000,000; in 2238 to \$17,150,000,000; in 2239 to \$17,200,000,000; in 2240 to \$17,250,000,000; in 2241 to \$17,300,000,000; in 2242 to \$17,350,000,000; in 2243 to \$17,400,000,000; in 2244 to \$17,450,000,000; in 2245 to \$17,500,000,000; in 2246 to \$17,550,000,000; in 2247 to \$17,600,000,000; in 2248 to \$17,650,000,000; in 2249 to \$17,700,000,000; in 2250 to \$17,750,000,000; in 2251 to \$17,800,000,000; in 2252 to \$17,850,000,000; in 2253 to \$17,900,000,000; in 2254 to \$17,950,000,000; in 2255 to \$18,000,000,000; in 2256 to \$18,050,000,000; in 2257 to \$18,100,000,000; in 2258 to \$18,150,000,000; in 2259 to \$18,200,000,000; in

